





## Lectures.

BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION,  
Following PREL LECTURE will be delivered THIS  
Day, November, in the Technical Hall, School of Arts, 215,  
Pitt-street, at 8 p.m.—  
"Mining in Australia, as a Business" (IL), by Mr.  
ANGUS MACLACHLAN, F.C.A., Instructor in Agriculture.  
EDW. DOWLING, Secretary.

Calls and Dividends on Shares.

LANKELLY MINING COMPANY, Limited.

1st CALL ON SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day made a CALL of ONE POUND per Share on each of the Contributing Shareholders of this Company, payment thereof to be made to the Company's office, Pitt-street, Sydney, George and Hunter streets, Sydney, on 17th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN B. C. MILES,  
Secretary.

United-chambers,  
George and Hunter streets, Sydney,  
21st November, 1888.

THE MOUNT COSTIGAN SOUTH EXTENDED  
SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY,  
NO LIABILITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST CALL of SIXPENCE per Share has been made, payable to me at the Company's Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, November 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. T. DAVENPORT,  
Legal Manager.

Moore-street, Sydney,  
October 24, 1888.

NEW REFORM PUPPS G. M. CO., No Liability,  
LUCKNOW.

The Directors have made a CALL (the 16th) of Sixpence per Share, payable at the office on or before WEDNESDAY, 14th of November, 1888.

By order,  
HENRY M. DEAKIN,  
Legal Manager,

Unions-chambers, 10, Pitt-street.

W. KEMP'S CENTRAL PROPRIETARY  
COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day made a CALL of Five Pounds per Share, payable to me on THIS DAY, the 14th November.

By order of the Board.

G. S. BUZACOTT,  
Manager.

AUSTRALIAN WATER AND MINERAL  
BORING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day made the FOURTH CALL of Threepence per Share, payable to me on or before FRIDAY, the 16th November.

By order of the Board.

G. S. BUZACOTT,  
Manager.

HAGGRAVES GOLD-MINING COMPANY,  
Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day made the THIRD CALL of Sixpence per Share, payable to me on or before FRIDAY, the 16th November.

By order of the Board.

G. S. BUZACOTT,  
Manager.

THE WELCOME REEFS GOLD-MINING COMPANY,  
No Liability.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Call of One Shilling per Share has been made, payable to me at the Company's office, 141, Pitt-street, Sydney, THE 16th, November.

By order of the Board.

J. PALMER, Manager.

NIMAGEE COPPER-MINING COMPANY,  
Limited.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND of the thirteenth of One Shilling per Share payable to shareholders on or before WEDNESDAY, November 14th, 1888.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, November 1st to November 16th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

LEONARD DODDS,  
Manager.

Sydney, October 21, 1888.

Bulding Materials.

NOW LANDING at LOCH LEE, from  
HUMBLETON BAY.

Mr. J. H. and Mr. S. S. Newell  
Architraves, Skirtings, and Mouldings.

A. BURNS, Baltic Wharf.

VICTORIA SAW AND JOINERY MILLS,  
HARVEY-STREET, FORTITUDE.

Worship and Company, Pitt-street, Woolring,  
S. GOODLAD and S. H. GOODLAD, Pitt-street, New South Wales.

SLATES, all sizes; CEMENT, in stock and landing; GALVANIZED IRON, all lengths; SHEET LEAD, Lead, galvanized Pipe, Duct, Flue, Fender, Fire, Lamp, Fire Hydrant, Gas, Cylinders, Scales, Circular Quay.

WANTED, Ironwork SLEEPERS, 8ft. by 18in. by 4in. State price and when delivered in Sydney, D. Burns, 15, Bond-street.

A. Wholesale and Retail,  
TIME MERCHANT,  
has his landing and in stock—  
2,000,000 ft. of Green Iron, long lengths, all sizes  
500 ft. Oregon Laths, 6 ft. in.

Oak and Baltic Flooring and Lining  
Balustrades, Staircases, and all kinds  
Balts, Bolts, and Nails.

2,000,000 ft. of Hardwood Lumber  
Balustrades, Staircases, and Mouldings  
Oak Furniture, Hardwood, all sizes  
500 ft. Sugar Pine, from 6 x 6 to 7 x 3.

Wholesale Builders liberally treated for any of the above lines, ready for immediate delivery at  
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PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 4 o'clock.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. BURN, in reply to Mr. Carruthers, said he was informed that the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the tramway frauds reported, after extensive inquiry, that Banman was not a desirables to remain in the position of tramway director, and his services were accordingly dismissed with thanks.

Mr. W. CLARKE, in reply to Mr. Hugh Taylor for Mr. Daniel, said it was intended to merge the office of the Commissioner, Coonabharra, in that of police magistrate, Coonabharra, and in the completion of arrangements the services of the present police magistrate, Coonabharra, would be fully considered.

Mr. BRUNKIN, in reply to Mr. Gormly, gave information as to Michael Brett's application to the Lands Office at Wagga.

Mr. HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. O'Mara, said that there was an objection to the papers in the case of the member for Mount Keen, the matter being laid before Parliament on a formal motion only, as reasons should be given for the production of the papers.

PAPERS.

Sir HENRY PARKES laid upon the table of the House copies of the petitions and supporters' reports respecting the roads at Hornby, and a return relating to the unemployed.

Mr. BURNS laid upon the table of the House copies of petitions from the Estimate-in-Chief for 1888 of the sum of £300, the salary of the docking superintendent, Trinity Dock; the salaried account under Act 46 Vict., and return showing amounts due to the Government for arrears of sums due to the Government.

Mr. ARNOLD laid upon the table of the House a copy of his report under the Public Watering Places Act of 1888, a statement of stock.

Mr. BURNKIN laid upon the table of the House an amendment of resolutions Nos. 78 and 79, under the Crown Lands Act of 1884, published on 21st January, 1885.

It was ordered that the documents be printed.

FIRST OFFENCES.

Mr. J. P. Abbott introduced a bill to amend the principal law so far as regards the punishment of persons convicted of first offences, and the bill was read the first time.

THE DISTRICT COURTS ACT.

Mr. MELVILLE, for Mr. Gould, introduced a bill to amend the District Courts Act of 1888, and to amend the District Courts Act Further Amendment of 1888, and the bill was read the first time.

MANUFACTURERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. WALKER, for Mr. S. S. moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House a return showing the number of manufacturers and persons employed therein in New South Wales and Victoria, respectively for the past five years."

The motion was agreed to.

THE CASE OF GREEN.

Mr. J. P. Abbott moved, "That an address be presented to the Government, praying that his Excellency will be caused to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all warrants, depositions, recognizances, correspondence, reports and papers relating to the case of a person named Green, who was convicted under the Vagrancy Act, and whose conviction was quashed by Mr. Justice Court Judge at the Sydney Quarter Sessions."

The motion was agreed to.

THE LAW RELATING TO PATENTS.

Mr. HAYNES moved, "That this House will, on Wednesday, 13th November, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to amend the law relating to patents."

The motion was agreed to.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO MILIPANKA.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence and reports made in reference to the establishment of a telegraphic line to Milipanka since the order of this House, made on the 27th day of September, 1887."

The motion was agreed to.

THE VINE DISEASES BOARD.

Mr. LYNE drew the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the letter of Mr. J. Kidd with reference to the Vine Disease Board, and asked if the Board could be allowed to work with their work without any interruption. Day would only have the result of increasing the disease, without any good done.

Mr. HENRY PARKES said that there should be no delay in the matter. The matter had been a very unfortunate one from first to last. The first Act was found wanting, and the amending Act was unfortunate; but he would guarantee that the matter should be dealt with satisfactorily.

ENDOWMENT TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. CARRUTHERS moved, "That in the opinion of this House there is urgent need for special legislation, providing the passing of a Local Government Bill, in order to provide a more liberal endowment towards municipalities in proportion to their rates and contributions for municipal purposes. And that if any body looks into the matter of the amount of endowment given to the municipalities at that time was legislation as urgent as at present. New South Wales had a population now of over a million people, and there was every reason for speedy legislation. In years past they had been local government—every Government had the act. It took a prime to bring in a bill. The New South Wales Act was a good example for which it was passed, if the municipalities could not raise the requisite revenue because they had no power to tax properties according to their relative value. The Local Government Bill would provide for local rates to be levied on the property, and the amending Act was unfortunate. Under existing circumstances the powers of raising revenue were inadequate. He brought the motion forward in order to urge the necessity of legislation which would relieve the municipalities of the present distress and difficulties under which they were suffering. New South Wales had a population of over a million people, and the amount of endowment given to the municipalities was £200,000. The general rates in Victoria were £40,000; Queensland, £10,000; and New South Wales, £10,000, just a little more than Queensland, and not half as much as Victoria, in the matter of loans and liabilities. In Victoria, in 1887, the subsidies and aids given by the Government amounted to £40,000, as against £27,000 in New South Wales. This was £2,000 more revenue than the population of Queensland, and less than half of Victoria. In considering he found the unusual expenditure to be £100,000, and New South Wales £10,000, and New South Wales, £60,000. It was the before evident that this colony was still in its progress. (Hear, hear.) In Victoria the expenditure exceeded the revenue by only £10,000; Queensland, £20,000; and New South Wales, £10,000. This was the undesirable result in New South Wales. The total revenue in Victoria was £1,15,000; in Queensland, £136,000; and New South Wales, £12,000. This was £2,000 more revenue than the population of Queensland, and less than half of Victoria. In considering he found the unusual expenditure to be £100,000, and New South Wales £10,000, and New South Wales, £60,000. It was the before evident that this colony was still in its progress. (Hear, hear.)

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DISMISSED OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Mr. BURNS laid on the table further papers in connection with the discussion of John Swift, sub-collector of customs at Liverpool.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN complained that the time allowed for the receipt of tenders for clearing for the railway officials was too short, and requested that it should be extended.

Mr. BURNS said the time had already been extended, and the reason for the complaint could not be understood.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at 25 minutes past 10, adjourned till 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

NEW NOTICES.

Mr. Walker to move, "That a select committee be appointed, to consist of no more than six persons, to inquire into the conduct of Mr. J. Kidd, in his capacity as chairman of the Local Government Board, and to make a report to the House, as soon as possible."

Mr. CARRUTHERS moved, "That the motion be carried, and that the Local Government Bill be introduced within a few months."

Mr. TONKIN said that he was surprised that the hon. member for Canterbury should have brought forward his motion at a time like this. The Local Government Bill would be introduced within a few months, if not the Government remained in office; if they did, he would prepare a bill. He did not know how to get sufficient acknowledgement for what he had done. One thing had struck him, so far as his experience went, the hon. member respected every hon. member in finding out the public treasury. He had rolled round himself a barrel of money, and he was afraid that it should be calculated to his disadvantage.

Mr. TONKIN said that he would therefore suggest that the House should adjourn as soon as possible.

Mr. HENRY PARKES said that the hon. member for Canterbury was more than good. He had prepared a bill. He did not know how to get sufficient acknowledgement for what he had done. One thing had struck him, so far as his experience went, the hon. member respected every hon. member in finding out the public treasury. He had rolled round himself a barrel of money, and he was afraid that it should be calculated to his disadvantage.

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Mr. CARRUTHERS said that the Government having passed the bill, he would take in office. (Hear, hear.) It was not true to say that the Local Government Bill had been drafted in the face of the people. The simple reason why they had not gone on with the bill was because the circumstances it could not be passed.

The bill had been distinctly promised. It would be introduced early in the year, and the bill would pass into law. In the event of this, the hon. member would withdraw his resolution. If the hon. member did not do so there was no other course open to the Government

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1888.

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The motion was agreed to.

ENDOWMENT TO MUNICIPALITIES.

Mr. CARRUTHERS moved, "That in the opinion of this House there is urgent need for special legislation, providing the passing of a Local Government Bill, in order to provide a more liberal endowment towards municipalities in proportion to their rates and contributions for municipal purposes. And that if any body looks into the matter of the amount of endowment given to the municipalities at that time was legislation as urgent as at present. New South Wales had a population now of over a million people, and there was every reason for speedy legislation. In years past they had been local government—every Government had the act. It took a prime to bring in a bill. The New South Wales Act was a good example for which it was passed, if the municipalities could not raise the requisite revenue because they had no power to tax properties according to their relative value. The Local Government Bill would provide for local rates to be levied on the property, and the amending Act was unfortunate. Under existing circumstances the powers of raising revenue were inadequate. He brought the motion forward in order to urge the necessity of legislation which would relieve the municipalities of the present distress and difficulties under which they were suffering. New South Wales had a population of over a million people, and the amount of endowment given to the municipalities was £200,000. The general rates in Victoria were £40,000; Queensland, £10,000; and New South Wales, £10,000, just a little more than Queensland, and not half as much as Victoria, in the matter of loans and liabilities. In Victoria, in 1887, the subsidies and aids given by the Government amounted to £40,000, as against £27,000 in New South Wales. This was £2,000 more revenue than the population of Queensland, and less than half of Victoria. In considering he found the unusual expenditure to be £100,000, and New South Wales £10,000, and New South Wales, £60,000. It was the before evident that this colony was still in its progress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENRY PARKES said that there should be no delay in the matter. The matter had been a very unfortunate one from first to last. The first Act was found wanting, and the amending Act was unfortunate; but he would guarantee that the matter should be dealt with satisfactorily.

DISMISSED OF A CUSTOMS OFFICER.

Mr. BURNS laid on the table further papers in connection with the discussion of John Swift, sub-collector of customs at Liverpool.

It was ordered that the document be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN complained that the time allowed for the receipt of tenders for clearing for the railway officials was too short, and requested that it should be extended.

Mr. BURNS said the time had already been extended, and the reason for the complaint could not be understood.

The motion was agreed to, and the House, at 25 minutes past 10, adjourned till 4 o'clock on Wednesday.

NEW NOTICES.

Mr. Walker to move, "That a select committee be appointed, to consist of no more than six persons, to inquire into the conduct of Mr. J. Kidd, in his capacity as chairman of the Local Government Board, and to make a report to the House, as soon as possible."

Mr. CARRUTHERS moved, "That the motion be carried, and that the Local Government Bill be introduced within a few months."

Mr. TONKIN said that he was surprised that the hon. member for Canterbury should have brought forward his motion at a time like this. The Local Government Bill would be introduced within a few months, if not the Government remained in office; if they did, he would prepare a bill. He did not know how to get sufficient acknowledgement for what he had done. One thing had struck him, so far as his experience went, the hon. member respected every hon. member in finding out the public treasury. He had rolled round himself a barrel of money, and he was afraid that it should be calculated to his disadvantage.

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Mr. CARRUTHERS said that the Government having passed the bill, he would take in office. (Hear, hear.) It was not true to say that the Local Government Bill had been drafted in the face of the people. The simple reason why they had not gone on with the bill was because the circumstances it could not be passed.



## AS YOU LIKE IT.

"Ay, mervy! now umnumate your wisdom."—ROSALINE.

One Island must be to the Colonial Office a sort of perfect paradise. For years that colony has given the Imperial authorities more trouble than its population or imports or exports could, while the colony itself is so far from being homogeneous that one large section of it has for some time been engaged in a desperate attempt to get itself politically separated from the southern section. Then its statement—if we can call Sir Thomas McIlwraith or Sir Samuel Griffith by the name—having nothing to do with it among themselves but the personal acrimonies of So-and-so or What's-his-name, he has been compelled to invent troubles and concoct grievances, until at length Sir Thomas McIlwraith has somehow stumbled on the ingenious idea of a Nationalist Party, by which he means something quite as incapable of description as the Victorian Native Party of Mr. Purvis. As long as he shall be able to run this Nationalist Party without showing his hand so long Sir Thomas may bequeath the colony into the belief that the "Nationalists" are a party, but the party has to make intelligible its plan of campaign—by, then, it will be all up with it. It must have been a redoubt to the Queen's Premier to have been relieved from such a task by the question of the new Governor. Queenland wants a Lord Carrington—a man with a good private fortune, and a pleasant faculty of spending it. Falling such a Governor, both a Premier and the leader of the Opposition have determined to put on "guts." And yet some of the best Governors ever sent to these colonies have been obscure Irishmen. Sir Hercules Robinson, one of the best Governors ever sent to New South Wales, was the captain of a marching regiment when he took to governing; and it is said that he got his first appointment (Montevideo) because he knew that that island was situated, while the Secretary of State did not. Sir Henry Blaikie may have the faculty of governing quite as well developed as Sir Hercules Robinson, but, or any of our other Irish Sarapras, and like Sir Hercules, he too may have been able to turn Lord Knutsford when Queenland really is situated.

A friend of mine who exchanges newspaper correspondence because, as he says, his hands are too rough and weathered to handle a pen, writes to me from the Far West, from somewhere between Cobey and Williamsburg. His theme is irrigation, and he believes in it, but the burden of his complaint is that while every "so-called engineer" demands a "comptence" scheme of headings at the expense of the river, with many a dozen parishes sent out to take levels and make elaborate plans, nobody seems to understand that this time of drought, when hardly a river in the colony is running, is exactly the season for constructing temporary dams across the Western rivers. The "scientific nuisances" (as he calls them) went the Government to play into their hands, but all that practical men want is the right to build dams across rivers and creeks so as to impound the rain when it comes, provided that the overhead be so small as to bring it all into the river channel, and that no compensation shall be payable if the Government—when their "comprehensive scheme" is legalised, which may be years before the Millennium—find it necessary to interfere with, or even to remove, any of these temporary dams. I do not pretend to be an authority on irrigation or anything else; but my correspondent has convinced me that there is a great deal of common sense in his statement of the case. I always read very carefully the letters on irrigation and water conservation which appear in the daily newspapers, but almost always with a feeling of disappointment. The writers are generally, as it seems to me, professors, pedants, billet-dunces, or quacks.

When on the 17th of September last Sir James Hansen, the illustrious President of the Probate and Divorce Division, opened that "Parole-Prison" Commission of the Juries, in the Probate-Prison Commission of the Royal Courts of Justice, he took with him the whole of the body of the Court, was filled up by reporters, and galleries having been also set to the general public. The fact is, from Sir James Hansen's words, which all corrects his competent authority, I could not be justified in my view (and his Lordship's) that the public are best represented by the Press. Hitherto the Press, at least in this colony, has been judicially reviled from time to time that it represents nothing but a private newspaper printing concern, and it had just the same privileges and rights as any other business has in the person of its proprietor, and to man and no other. The sitting of a Commission of Judges under a special Act of Parliament may not be a trial in the technical sense of the word, but it is a judicial inquiry held in open court, and it possesses every right of a State trial, except that the Court will not deliver judgment, but will report its finding to Parliament. The statement therefore of the President of this Commission is of no little importance or authority, and in all probability it will soon be advised, or at least adduced upon by other judges; and it is to be admitted that "the public are best represented by the Press"—and sub judice to question that proposition now—days will be given to one's conscientious—it follows that the due of some of our colonial judges require considerable version for the existence of a "representative" attorney, although denied, must distinguish the newspaper from all other forms of commercial enterprise, and most of necessity carry with it some distinctive rights denoting the position held by the rope entwined of publicity, as the agent of the people for the collection of the crude material by which alone public opinion—that invisible but supreme estate of the realm—is kept healthy and strong.

There is some difference of opinion concerning the wisdom of recommissioning the Wolverines, under the command of our naval commander, for the purpose of covering her into a sort of training-hip for the Naval Brigade. Some people tell me that the vessel is perfectly obsolete as a warship, and that her guns are of a pattern that was antiquated even when the ship was built; but then they say she is sound enough, and if more seamanship had been become an unnecessary accomplishment for men of the Royal Navy, the old ship would be answerable very well as a floating school of instruction. As matters stand, they think the ship ought to have been turned into a "Worcestor" for the port of Sydney, and that it would have been of more general benefit to the community to offer them a means of training our non-commissioned rankers to the sea than it can be to the Naval Volunteers of the colony to possess an old-fashioned warship for parades, silent gun drill such as in active service would be of little or no use to them. I am rather inclined to take the same view, for it seems intelligible even to an ignoramus that the Naval Reserve ought to be trained and drilled in the use of such guns and torpedoes as they would be required to handle in the event of a draft being made on their numbers to fill up blanks in our first line of defence—the Australian Squadron. At the same time, it must be admitted that the claim of the Naval Brigade to a training-hip of some sort could not be any longer ignored. Already that force which is known to contain a very fair contingent of good seamen from the various ships on this station had sacrificed much of its efficiency as a naval auxiliary to the enforced necessity of using the Sydney streets and the Outer Domain as a drill-ground, and soon there would have been nothing about the men characteristic of instructed blue-jackets except their uniforms. As a makeshift, therefore, the old Wolverines may be of some use to the brigades; and a friend of mine has suggested, there need be no fear of our naval commander following the example of him of the Gayalanth, and sloping with the colony; for the first time he got to logheads with his Minister of War. His office of Pro-Defender of the Marine Board is an ample guarantee against any such escapade as that which was so nearly accomplished by Captain Wright.

There is the numerous *guérre d'Asie*, which most of us have passed so far, that the annotations accompanying it are only too familiar to memory; and then there is the *meilleur quart d'heure de Hobart*, as called to describe the interval between the host's demand of payment and that philosopher's acknowledgment that he

had not the wherewithal to pay his shot. The *meilleur quart d'heure* would be the kind of time just experienced by the "Ring" on Monday's setting over the late Parliament meeting, when it is reported that the sum of £200,000 "changed hands" and that the "bidders" nearly all round had the best of it. Of course, it was not to be expected that the great Pan-Australian Parade at Flemington, whither all sorts and conditions flocked to renew old and cultivate new friendships, where Governors and administrators exchanged opinions on matters of State, and ladies to grace the occasion, lost their poise and ineffable charm. I repeat that such a parade was to be accomplished without some after pang. Being has its casualties, like war. The casualties reported from the Pyramids battle-field are, for this last meeting, only two bookmakers missing; and those "commercials" a moderate "casualty"; but it was could analyse £200,000 which changed hands in some of the transfers might very properly be catalogued in the list of the wounded—seriously or slightly. On the other hand, I suppose it was a glorious victory for Major and the other victors, and not altogether a barren one for their admirers on parade.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, our beautiful cousin, is good enough to say of PEARS' SOAP: "I have used it for two years with the best results, and find it the very best." Pears' Soap for toilet and nursery. Properly prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children.—*Advertiser.*

members transacted the municipal business with a precision and certainty unknown in Parliament.

What aggravated Mr. Tonkin most was that Mr. See didn't appear to know what was before the House. Another thing that caused him to reflect on the innate weakness of man's heart was that the mover of the motion (Mr. Cartwright) brought forward figures knowing them to be incorrect. This delicate specimen is cousin-german to the sailor's "awfully answer" of old. It was Mr. Cameron's turn now, and he came with a rush, much as his kinsman, young Lochinvar, came out of the west. To him the comparison that was sought to be instituted between Sydney and Melbourne was melancholy in its small personalities. So far as *anonymity* went, no city was worse off than Melbourne. How people lived there at all was left to him as a riddle as to why the Pyramids were built. In consequence of the stupid fiscal policy of Victoria dozens of men were to be seen a day loafing about the corners of Bourke and Swanston streets. Many were fowled over to New South Wales also. That was the source of the unemployed. "Go it Cameron, old man, give it 'em" came in squeaky tones from beside him. Mr. Kelly opposed the motion for the very logical reason that he believed it was an attempt made by one section of the community to pick the other section's pocket. If every one could do so, as commercialism goes for blocking a measure, representative government would flourish. Mr. Chantler thought it right to learn by experience. Mr. Moore would vote against it if he could believe the Government, but as he had only once become an advanced socialist in Cob net, Mr. Cartwright having replied, and having accused Mr. See of "pointing the finger of scorn at him"—an accusation which Mr. S. strenuously denied—(as a fact no other the finger nor the thumb, nor the thumb itself, or contempt was pointed during the sitting) the motion was lost.

Mr. Crouch appears. His object to offer a personal explanation about his special train that was detailed to carry members and their wives to the Melbourne exhibition. The very word "Exhibition" when used, seemed to convulse the House with unseemly mirth. "Come to the point," came in a con man's roar from the Opposites' "Did you go to the Cup?" Then the chaps kept popping up to points of order, till the unfortunate representative desirous of explaining was kept wandering aimlessly, like a lost soul, from his seat to the table and back again. To do him justice, he a-pealed the situation with infinite good-humour, until, having an oaled his bosom of the pernicious stuff passing up to it, he resumed his seat. Shortly afterwards the House rose.

X. Y. Z.

Mr. Abbott was canopic. He merely desired to know, out of pure curiosity, whether the return just placed on the table contained the information he asked for and required, or some other intelligence not nobody wanted. The spirit of a certain session growing in the Assembly, and will have to be checked, or the result may be calamitous. It will be remembered that it was through the studied irony of the usually quiet Mr. Brown, who, having run over the skeleton of some names, repeated his having unwittingly trespassed on his neighbour John's family vault, that the *freedom*, so familiar to readers of Brett Harts, occurred at Table Mountain. Mr. Walker was as evidence with his demand for a special committee to sift to the bottom the rather paradoxical custom of employing the unemployed in performing work much more advantageous to private than to public interest. Mr. Abbott's motion regarding the alleged vagrant Green, who was incarcerated by magistrate and released by a judge, was referred to parochial anchorage, so that before long the House will be placed in possession of everything relating to Mr. Green's history of architecture, and will accommodate 250 people. On the Sabbath three services were conducted in the church, and all attended, except that in the evening. The sermons were listened to with great attention. Much indolence was expressed to Miss Tomlin on behalf of Mr. Crawford's family, of Ashfield, to Mrs. Hamilton, and to Miss Knight of Rosemont. The audience was very enthusiastic. The president gave a speech in defence of the engineer Mr. Simpson, secretary of the building committee, read a statement of accounts, showing that the sum, when completed, including the site, will cost £700, leaving a debt of £400. The building is of the Gothic style of architecture, and will accommodate 250 people. 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It has been the custom in Budget speeches to include the balance of one year, whether a surplus or a deficit, in estimates of the accounts for next year, and therefore the "tactics" of Mr. Burns were but in accord with the ordinary practice. Of course the contention of Mr. Burns is substantially that the present deficit is something exceptional, and must be treated separately. Such treatment may be defensible, but it has to be justified before it can be accepted. Had the TREASURER shown a debit balance of some £2,300,000 at the end of 1888 instead of a credit balance of £329,965, the representation of the consolidated revenue fund would have been nearer the truth. Allowing, however, the TREASURER's separate treatment of the deficit to be excusable, there is not very much to be said in favour of his policy with regard to it. When asked, more than a year ago, what the Government proposed to do with the deficit, Sir HENRY PARKES replied, "Preserve it as a monument of Mr. DIBBS." Two, if not three, financial statements have been made since that time, and as all that has been done has been to set the deficit apart and promise future action, the remark, which at the time was regarded as a jocular one, seems to contain the essence of the policy of the Government. The country is not prepared to accept that policy. The deficit will have to be dealt with next session. If one Government may conveniently ignore the deficit of a predecessor, a new feature will be introduced into the financial administration of the country—one that will not tend to facilitate Parliamentary government.

On taking office Mr. Burns adopted the right view of the situation. When making his first Budget speech, on 30th March, 1887, he said, "Though we shall separate the accumulated deficit from the current financial transactions of the Government, and shall set it apart as a thing belonging to others and not to us, it must, as a matter of course, be speedily and definitely dealt with." His proposal then was to issue short-dated debentures with a currency of eight years from 1888, redeemable by equal annual instalments, commissioners to be appointed to take charge of the appropriations for the liquidation of the deficit. Mr. Burns, however, had a bad year. His anticipated surplus of £910,000 in 1887 was swept away. His views underwent some change, and on December 2 of that year, when referring to his previous proposals with regard to the deficit, he said that fuller consideration had led him to the conclusion that they might trust future Governments with the power to issue Treasury Bills from time to time as required, and let future Parliaments see that the authority was not abused, and that the bills were paid off when convenient from surplus revenue. Mr. Burns then justified his policy by stating that the colony was not short of cash or credit. In a financial statement made on July 17 last, all that he had to say of the deficit was that there was a small increase in the account, which would probably be covered when the Government came to a settlement with the Bank of New South Wales. Now Mr. Burns says that the Government proposal to provide for the deficit by the issue of Treasury Bills or short-dated debentures, may without inconvenience to the public or the Government be allowed to remain till next session. This statement sums up the various declarations of the Government, who have simply shelved the deficit.

One charge laid against the Government was that they had effected a saving of £28,545 by curtailing expenditure on public works. Whilst it will not be denied that there ought to be a liberal expenditure on such works, it is certainly open to argument whether, with a large deficit, mainly due to an excessive expenditure on works, some reduction is not required. Had previous Governments not expended too much money there would be no deficit. A reduced expenditure is a necessity, and some portion of that might well come off public works. Mr. Burns might very well have contended that a reduction in the expenditure on public works was required. But he replied that the Government had largely increased the expenditure on roads and bridges, and that additional appropriations had been asked for tanks and wells. The country may be benefited by these works, but the public have heard the promise of the Government that a Local Government Bill should be passed requiring the people of the various districts to provide them for themselves. Mr. Burns defends himself by saying that the Government are continuing the old extravagant policy which has brought the colony into trouble, and which the Government had pledged themselves to redeem. That is surely not a very sound defence, when the colony has a deficit of £2,300,000 to provide for. He was on much safer ground when he said that one plank of the Government platform had been to effect retrenchment in the Civil Service. Everyone will admit that, though the Opposition deny that there has been retrenchment.

However that may be, there can be no doubt that, whatever the saving effected, the Government are not reducing the deficit. They have simply arrested the increase which was taking place when they entered office. They have done this without the aid of the ad valorem duties. In comparison with their predecessors, they have done well. But they still have about £320,000 of special taxation revenue imposed for the purpose of liquidating the deficit. They have had some revenue—Mr. Burns admits £374,000—as the net outcome of arrears of rents, and the country requires that, with the ample revenues they have, they should be able to do something towards the reduction of the deficit. Mr. Burns had a true conception of what was required of him in March, 1887, when he drew a vivid picture of the growth of the expenditure on public works, and of the greatly "over-offered" Civil Service. It can hardly be said that he has yet redeemed his promises of retrenchment in a manner which must command itself to all who are in favour of economical and efficient service. If, as he said, £910,000 per head sufficed for the government of the colony in 1877, those who listened to him will think that he might be able to spare something out of nearly £9 per head, now obtained, towards paying off £2,300,000 incurred through the extravagances of intervening years.

As will be seen from our telegrams all the masters, except those of the Stockton mine and all the colliers except those of the Minmi mine have signed the general agreement, which was declared for last Thursday by a majority of the Newcastle coal miners. The Stockton masters will, however, it is said, sign

the agreement at convenience, as they have gone back to the Masters' Association. The miners as a body have consented to the sailors by 305, and brewers by 1. There seems no reason why we should have bakers and butchers out of employment, for whether times are good or bad, poor and rich alike must have food. Bread and meat cannot be dispensed with. The matter is accounted for, however, to some extent, by the fact that the 791 applicants for employment, 3111 came from outside this colony. Of these 2111 came from the other colonies, and 1000 from Great Britain and foreign countries. It may thus be concluded that the ranks of the butchers and bakers have been reinforced largely out of these 3111 outsiders. Under such circumstances it would not be surprising if we had more butchers and bakers than we knew what to do with, while additions were made to the other tradesmen and mechanics. The large number of sailors who applied for employment is somewhat surprising, though it may be taken for granted that in so important a port as this, there would be a large number of shiftless and idle seamen. But the brewers, as will be seen, have been kept busy. They only furnished one representative. We have always been burdened with unemployed from other colonies, and this table shows that this feature of the question has not been made sufficiently prominent.

The complaint of a correspondent relative to the inconvenient site of the office selected by the Board of Water Supply and Sewerage represents the very general feeling of the community. Many similar complaints have reached us. An office which is established for the public ought to be centrally situated. The place chosen in Lower George-street, near the north-western end of the Circular Quay, is about as far as it well could be removed from the centre of population, and to nine-tenths of the scores of thousands of rate-payers will mean a loss of fully half-an-hour on every visit they may have to make to pay their rates. The money value of the time lost annually would pay the rent of a magnificent suite of offices in the most central part of the city. Whatever may have been the reason for the choice of a site so inconveniently placed as that on which the office stands in Lower George-street, we think it will hardly be held to be adequate as against the obvious public necessities. And inconvenient as the office is at present, it must become increasingly inconvenient with the growth of population in the east, south, and western suburbs. We may therefore hope that the Board will look at the matter in the light of the circumstances of the metropolitan population. If they wish for evidence of public feeling on the matter they must not, of course, confine their inquiries to their immediate surroundings. For every man the centre of convenience is against his own door; and there is no site more central than the present office for the people of Lower George-street. But if the Board travel a mile or two southward they will come upon the real centre of the metropolis, and they will meet the public convenience by establishing an office there.

#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

Or the six questions which headed the business paper of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, three were proper subjects for returns, and were answered by Ministers in that form. There came, as usual, questions without notice, of which there were several, though none of them appeared to be of a very urgent character. Ministers then laid upon the table a variety of documents in regard to which the customary order for printing was made. Mr. J. P. Abbott brought in a bill to provide for the punishment of first offenders, and Mr. McEvily, for Mr. Gould, introduced a bill to amend the District Courts Act. Both measures were read the first time. Mr. W. Clarke gave notice of his intention to take to-morrow, the introductory steps towards the introduction of the Payment of Members Bill. After this the following were taken as formal matters and agreed to:—Mr. See's motion for a return of mta-tories and persons employed therein in New South Wales and Victoria respectively; Mr. J. P. Abbott's motion for papers in the case of a man named Green, convicted of vagrancy; Mr. Haynes' motion for leave to go into committee to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to amend the law of patents; and Mr. O'Sullivan's motion for copies of correspondence, &c., in reference to the establishment of a telegraph line to Milparinka.

The real business of the Legislative Assembly yesterday commenced with a resolution moved by Mr. Carruthers,—That, in the opinion of this House, there is urgent need for special legislation, pending the passing of a Local Government Bill, in order to provide a more liberal endowment towards municipalities in proportion to their rates and contributions for municipal purposes." He contended that the municipalities had not been treated fairly, and asserted that the colonies of Victoria and Queensland acted much more liberally in this respect. He maintained that so long as the Local Government Bill was delayed, in justice to the municipalities the endowment should be increased. Sir Henry Parkes followed and pointed out that the very fact that a Local Government Bill was about to be introduced was a reason why this motion should not be passed. He admitted that both Queensland and Victoria had a more perfect municipal system than we had still at the same time, with our road grants and other matters, we gave much more out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for what were, strictly speaking, municipal purposes, than did either Queensland or Victoria. Last year our Government paid in this way nearly three-quarters of a million. He called upon the hon. member to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Walker followed Sir Henry Parkes, and contended that Mr. Carruthers had given good reasons why his motion should not be passed. Mr. O'Sullivan and Mr. Henson followed. Mr. Crouch came next, and strongly urged the necessity of increased endowments. He said if the Local Government Bill was to provide for the construction and maintenance of roads out of the pockets of the ratepayers, he should vote against the bill. The debate was continued by Mr. Thompson and Mr. W. J. Allen. The last-mentioned gentleman was severely taken to task by Mr. Abigail for having deserted the Paddington electorate which he represents. He so condemned the conduct of other hon. members who stand up there and deprecate their own colony. Mr. Hayes stated some laudable by pointing out that several hon. members of the Opposition side were fond of quoting the example of Melbourne, but he noticed that they also travelled on return tickets. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Joseph Abbott, See, Tonkin, Cameron, Kelly, Stevenson, Chant, Moore, Gornby, and Dowell. Mr. Carruthers, who had changed his seat to the back Opposition bench, then replied, and concluded by expressing his wish to withdraw the motion. This, however, was objected to, and a division was taken, which resulted in the rejection of the motion by 30 to 18.

Mr. Crouch caused a good deal of amusement in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by rising to make a personal explanation. The hon. member wished to explain, in reference to some remarks which he had made in his absence that he had not applied for a special train to Melbourne for his own advantage, or for the benefit of his friends. He stated that he had been invited to attend the Melbourne Exhibition with his wife, but he found that all the available accommodation had been already engaged, and all he asked for was that a special car should be put on for the benefit of members and their wives. The hon. member was called to order some half-dozen times for going beyond the

limits of a personal explanation. Besides this he was subjected to a continual fire of interruptions conveying insinuations that he went to see, not the Exhibition, but the Melbourne Cup. Mr. Crouch then explained that he could not come down all the way from the Richmond River to go to the opening of the Exhibition, but waited until he had to come down to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

SIR HENRY PARKES laid on the table a document giving particulars respecting the numbers and disposition of the unemployed. He moved that this document be printed. This apparently harmless motion led to a somewhat heated debate. First Mr. Garvan took exception to some information that had been given in reply to a question on the subject, as compared with the figures given in the Estimates of Ways and Means. Mr. McEvily analysed the return, and contended that it showed the lack of property in New South Wales. With regard to the number of unemployed said to have come from Victoria he asserted that he knew from his own knowledge that men said they came from Victoria because it was a known fact that those who said to go work at once, while those who said to go to New South Wales had difficulty in getting work. Mr. Hayes followed, contending that the figures proved the property of New South Wales to be much greater than that of Victoria. The Victorians who had come here, he contended, were doing well here, which they were unable to do in Victoria. The motion having been agreed to, and a paper laid on the table, the House adjourned somewhat abruptly at 25 minutes past 10, on account of the sudden indisposition of the Speaker.

The business paper of the Legislative Council for today commences with a question by Mr. Cox as to what steps the Government intend to take for the purpose of giving a tenure of the Agricultural Society's Grounds at Moore Park. There are two notices of motion in general business. Dr. Mackellar is to move that leave of absence be granted for the remainder of the session to the Hon. William Graham, on account of ill health; and Mr. Vickery is to move that the Wesleyan Methodist Church Property Trust Bill be referred to a select committee. The orders of the day in general business are the second readings of the following bills:—North Shore, Manly, and Pittwater Tramway and Railway Bill, Broken Hill, and Suburban Gas Company's Bill, Parramatta Municipal Quarries Bill, and Sydney Hydraulic Power Company's Bill.

Notice of motion for Tuesday, Nov. 20, was given in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by Mr. McEvily, as follows:—That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the expediency of bringing in a bill to make provision for imposing an excise duty on all furniture manufactured or partly manufactured by Chinese, and for causing to be placed in a prominent and conspicuous place a distinguishing mark on all furniture which partially or wholly manufactured by Chinese.

Mr. Walker gave notice in the Legislative Assembly yesterday that he will to-day move:—"That a Select Committee be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, and to visit the ground, to inquire into and report upon the work of the unemployed in clearing, forming and making roads through the property near Hornsby owned by Messrs. Burns, Withers, and R. B. Smith, and also those made through the Holt-Sutherland Estate and other private properties, with power to sit during any adjournment." That such committee consist of Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Henry Clarke, Mr. McMillan, Mr. McEvily, Mr. Steele, Mr. Brunker, Mr. Carruthers, and the mover.

We learn that Mr. J. C. Neild, M.L.A., has been confined to his bed for the last six days, as the result of an accident he met with some days since. Under the constant attention of Dr. Thomas Not, Mr. Neild is making good progress, and hopes to be in his place in the Assembly next week.

Mr. T. G. Dandar, M.L.A., yesterday morning, informed the Minister for Justice a deputation from Narrabri, consisting of the Mayor and several of the aldermen and leading residents of that town. The principal object of the deputation was to urge that a Circuit Court should be established at Narrabri. It was pointed out that that was the centre of a large populous, and important district, and that it was situated some 120 miles from the nearest Circuit Court. The deputation further urged that the importance of the town and district fully warranted the appointment of a clerk of Petty Sessions. Another matter which the deputation desired to bring under the notice of the Minister was the condition of the gaol wall, which they represented to be almost in a state of collapse. Mr. Clarke informed the deputation that he fully recognised the importance of the town and district which they represented. With regard to the establishment of a Circuit Court, if the Judges of the Supreme Court recommended such a step he would give the matter every consideration. At the same time he reminded the deputation that the number of Supreme Court Judges was very limited, and already they had to spread themselves all over the country in order to overtake the work. However desirable it might be, it was impossible to establish Circuit Courts in every town, and the best thing they could do was to bring them as close as possible. The matter of the appointment of a clerk of petty sessions should receive proper consideration, and he would call for a report on the subject of the gaol wall immediately.

At a meeting of the Executive Council yesterday, presided over by the Governor, public holidays were decided upon as follows:—District of Wagga Wagga, Wednesday, 21st instant; district of Broughton Creek, Friday, 23rd instant.

A return was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly last night showed that the total sum spent on the unemployed was £215,000; the sum spent upon the land cleared by the unemployed was £162,000; the approximate value of cleared land yet available for sale was £22,552,320; the number of men at present employed upon relief works was 930.

A paper explanatory of the state of the rabbit account was laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. J. P. Burns last evening. It showed that the amount expended by the Government between the end of the year 1882 and September 30th, 1888, was £653,045. The total sum received by the Government with respect to that expenditure was £245,675. The balance due, by the Assessment Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund on September 30 last was £47,737. Of the sum of £653,045 expended, £205,840 was derived from assessments and £447,205 from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Colonial Treasurer laid upon the table of the Legislative Assembly last evening a paper relative to arrears of rents for Crown lands due by native lessors. The paper, which was hurriedly prepared at the Lands Office some two months ago for a purpose unconnected with the financial statement, states that the amount due at the end of 1887 was, approximately, £672,983. The following particulars are also given in the paper:

—Six months' rent due as arrears, end of 1885, £250,000; less paid in 1884 on account of six months, 1885, £134,077; leaving due at end of 1885, on account of arrears of rent, £115,923; arrears for 1886, £500,000. The amount received by the Hon. Abbott for 1885 on account of 1888 was £140,940. The last-named amount deducted from that immediately preceding it, left the total amount due to respect to 1886 at £359,000. To this must be added £115,923, the arrears due at the end of 1885, which brought the indebtedness of the pastoral lessors with respect to 1885 and 1886 up to £474,983. From this sum, however, must be deducted £102,000, the amount estimated to be returnable on account of appeals under section 100. This deduction further reduced the indebtedness of the lessors with respect to 1885 and 1886 to £372,983.

The amount of arrears for 1887 was £400,000. There was, however, received in 1888 for 1887 £132,000. This brought the indebtedness for 1887 down to £268,000. It was estimated that £268,000 was returnable on account of appeals under section 100. This deduction further reduced the indebtedness of the lessors with respect to 1887 to £330,000. Adding £372,983, the amount due with respect to 1885 and 1886, brings the total arrears of rent for the three years up to £672,983.

At the social proceedings held yesterday after the meeting of the City Council, Alderman M. D. Moles proposed success to the retiring councillors, and expressed the hope that all would be returned to the council. The retiring councillors are the Mayor, Alderman Young, Dean, Hardie, Less, Riley, Poole, and Jones. At the

present time it is believed that Alderman Jones, Poole, Riley, and Young, will be up; and it is probable that Alderman Less will have his seat contested. Each of the aldermen named responded to the toast, and each expressed his determination to do his utmost to overcome whatever opposition might be organised.

A meeting of the Clarence River Harbour Improvement and Railway Construction League was held in the Town Hall yesterday. Mr. S. See, the Mayor of Grafton, presided, and there was an attendance of 42 members. The chairman announced that it had been arranged that the Premier would receive a deputation from the League on Friday, and that 80 merchants in Sydney had intimated their intention of joining the deputation.

At the Janebeen given by the Mayor to the members of the City Council after the meeting held yesterday Alderman Harris announced that the salaried he would receive for having filled the civic chair for the past year he intended to hand over to the Sydney University for the purpose of founding a scholarship or bursary, open to the sons and daughters of widows.

The extension of the fish market at Wollongong is now in a fair state of progress, and the additions will shortly be completed. The Mayor has instructed the City Surveyor to report upon the cost of paving with artificial stones the footways surrounding the building.

Tricay being general motion day the Full Court disposed of a large amount of business, but the majority of applications were devoid of general interest. The case of Charles W. Readett, a solicitor of C. C. Cox, was given to the court to see, not the time, was heard and finally disposed of. The respondent Readett had been called upon to answer certain charges of misconduct in having retained in his possession certain money belonging to a client at Newcastle after he had been repeatedly applied to for an account and disbursement. The Court, which consisted of his Honor the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Owen and Mr. Justice Foster, found that the averments set out in the affidavit made by the respondent's client were proved, and they also expressed an opinion that his conduct deserved the gravest censure, though they did not consider that a case of wilful fraud had been made out such as would justify them in striking Readett off the roll, or suspending, fining, or imprisoning him. They ordered him to pay all the costs of and incidental to the proceedings. The case of another client who, however, had not practised his profession in Sydney, was also brought under the notice of the Court in this instance by the Prothonotary. The gentleman referred to is Wade Thomas Kesterton, who, after being admitted as a solicitor of the Court here, departed for Queensland, where for five years he carried on the practice of his profession. In August of the present year he was struck off the rolls of the Supreme Court of his neighbouring colony, in consequence of his conduct, and as he had not practised here continuously for 12 months, in accordance with the 30th rule of Court, he was yesterday struck off the rolls as a solicitor of this colony. In the Jury Court the action, McDermott v. Pollack, terminated in favour of the defendant. His Honor Mr. Justice Owen delivered several reserved judgments in equity, and the text of each will be found in our law report.

The trial of the three men charged with having taken part in the riot which occurred at the Newcastle Colliery was continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday morning. His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen concluded his summing up at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock, at which time the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short deliberation the jury returned into court with a verdict of guilty on the first count against each of the prisoners, and recommended Topkin and West to mercy. The prisoners were sentenced—Robert Topkin to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour in Darlinghurst Gaol, and John Topkin and Israel West to five months' imprisonment with hard labour, in Darlinghurst Gaol. A case of conspiracy was also tried during the day. The prisoner, Jean Lui, who had served along term of imprisonment for perjury in the neighbouring colony, in consequence of his conduct, and as he had not practised here continuously for 12 months, in accordance with the 30th rule of Court, he was yesterday struck off the rolls as a solicitor of this colony. In the Jury Court the action, McDermott v. Pollack, terminated in favour of the defendant. His Honor Mr. Justice Stephen delivered several reserved judgments in equity, and the text of each will be found in our law report.

The Sheriff requests us to again point out, for the information of those concerned, that written excuses from jurors will not be acknowledged in any way. If jurors are prevented from attending by reason of illness or other cause, it is absolutely necessary that some one should appear on their behalf, and testify to the facts on oath before the Court. Medical certificates cannot be recognised unless produced and sworn to in open court.

In the case of the woman Louisa Collins, twice tried on the charge of having murdered her husband, the Attorney-General has not decided yet whether she shall be further proceeded against on the same charge; but in the meantime she will be tried on the charge of having murdered her first husband, Charles Apthorpe.

The sittings of the Metropolitan Court of Quarter Sessions were continued at the Darlinghurst Court-house yesterday, before Mr. District Court Judge McFarland. Mr. Finsen, conducted the proceedings on behalf of the Crown. A number of cases were disposed of during the day. A man named Eugene Michel, arraigned upon an indictment charging him with having stolen valuable securities, was acquitted. A man named Timothy Fogarty, charged with stealing in a dwelling, was also acquitted.

A number of days of sale of work was opened in St. Peter's Church, Woolloomooloo, in aid of the reduction of the church debt, yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were opened by the incumbent, the Rev. T. B. Tress, and business was at once commenced. There was a fair attendance during the afternoon, and in the evening purchasers were more numerous, and business was more brisk. The stalls were nicely arranged, and were well supplied with plain and fancy work of all descriptions. Most of the articles offered were the handiwork of the ladies of the church and congregation, who have worked with commendable zeal to procure the inviting display. In addition to the needlework and embroidery, there were numerous pretty knickknacks the stalls. The flower stall was remarkably good

## EUROPEAN CABLEGRAMS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

## THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
Sir Saul Samuel and Sir F. Dillon Bell have decided to await the decision of the colonial Governments in reference to the proposed Pacific Mail Service, via Vancouver, before taking action in the matter.

## THE INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons this evening that her Majesty's Government did not intend to ask for additional sums for strengthening the navy this year, but would make a fresh and bolder start when the next Estimates were framed.

## THE QUEENSLAND DEFENCE FORCE.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
Major Ayton, of the Argyll Highlanders, has been appointed Adjutant of the Queensland Defence Force.

## THE MAORI FOOTBALL TEAM

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The Maori football team have defeated a team representing the Newcastle district by four goals and two tries to nil.

## THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The institute founded in Paris by M. Pasteur will be opened on Wednesday.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADES CONGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.  
The International Trade Congress has closed. The British unions evinced great suspicion in regard to the foreign schemes in connection with the labour organisations.

## THE FIRST MARIST MARTYR IN POLYNESIA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
It is officially announced from the Vatican that his Holiness the Pope has added to the roll of saints the name of Father Chauvel, the first Marist martyr in Polynesia.

## THE NATIVE RISING IN ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The German African Company propose to raise troops in the Dutch Indies to suppress the native rising against the Germans in Zanzibar.

## THE S. S. KAIKOURA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Kaioura has arrived at Plymouth.

## STATE-ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.  
The Board of Guardians of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and many other towns have petitioned Parliament to grant a system of emigration which would be self-supporting. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced in the House of Commons last night that a select committee would be appointed shortly to inquire into the question of State colonisation.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

RELEASE OF WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. William Redmond, M.P., for South Fermanagh, who on September 18 was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for conspiring to prevent the reletting of land in Ireland, has been released from prison.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL AT ALBANY.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALBANY, TUESDAY.

The P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Parma, R. G. Murray, commander, arrived from Colombo at 12.30 p.m. to-day. The following are the passengers:

For Albany: Mr. Venn.

For Adelaide: Mr. and Mrs. Pelly and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Good and four daughters and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Grenaud and child.

For Melbourne: Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie and child, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and son, Mr. and Mrs. Halliburton, Messrs. Hill, Wallis, Thomas, Grigson, M'Kenzie, Craig, Hutchinson, Preddy, Brady, Throssell, and son, Farwas, Srolle, Wingate, Robertson, Madames Cole and infant, Agnew, Colquhoun, Gaffin, Webster, Leigh and daughter, Misses Robertson, Anderson, Brady, Dr. and Mrs. Miller.

For Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Purves, Mr. and Mrs. Farley, Messrs. Mento, Slade, Valey, Kelley, Cadell, Elliott, Stubbins, Mrs. Nisale, and daughter, Mrs. Sieret, Mrs. Stubbins and child, Mrs. Welsh, Mrs. Harley and child, Miss Hagar, Miss Parsons, the Bishop of Sydney.

For Brisbane: Mr. and Mrs. Deighton, Messrs. Ramsay, Weisheit, Heitzbauer, Power, Heath, Haughton, McLeigh, Lieutenant-Colonel Stanton.

For New Zealand: Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Misses Miller and Bothal, Rev. Mr. Ainslie.

The Parma also brings 107 for all ports in other classes.

## THE MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.

An inquiry was commenced to-day into the murder by Bridget Doyle of her two children at Dawson, near Hayfield. The inquiry was adjourned, pending the mother's recovery. She retired to rest on Sunday night, apparently well, the two murdered children occupying the bed with her. A second bed in the same room was occupied by a young woman named Reid. Reid states that early in the morning she was awakened by loud screams. She saw the children in bed with their throats cut. The mother was crouching in the corner of the room with her throat cut, and she was covered with blood. The medical testimony was to the effect that the elder child's throat was cut so terribly that death must have been almost instantaneous, all the principal arteries being severed. The mother was passionately fond of her children, especially the murdered ones. It was stated that she had shown signs of mental aberration at different times.

## GOOD OLD JOHNNY WALKER.

The man who looks for company in a case of Walker's Whisky is too considerate for this whisky world. However, he gets his reward when he broaches a bottle and tastes the contents. [ADVR.]

## APPALING RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

67 PERSONS KILLED AND 100 INJURED.

## HEARTRENDING SCENES.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 12 (VIA ALBANY).

A fearful collision occurred on October 10, on the Lehigh Valley Railway, America, resulting in the death of 67 persons, while over 100 were wounded. The scene of the disaster was a small station midway between Whitehaven and Pennsboro. Eight thousand excursionists were returning from a Catholic temperance parade at Hamilton, and were being conveyed in three trains. The first consisted of 9 carriages, the second of 10, and the third of 12. The first went through a rail right; the second was waiting for the line to be clear, when the third dashed into it at full speed. Both trains were densely crowded, and the loss of life was terrible. The shock drove the rear carriage off the stationary train, and it was thrown ahead two-thirds of its length, forcing it into the third carriage. Not a single person escaped alive from the rear carriage. The second was also left with a mass of maimed and bleeding bodies, and from the third only a few escaped. The terrified passengers who were unjammed hurried from the carriages to the spot where the locomotive and carriages were lying. A frightful scene met their eyes. The shattered locomotive was pouring forth streams of steam and water which added to the horrors of the disaster, while the sound of the escaping steam deadened the shrieks and groans of those imprisoned in the carriages. Some of the dead sat erect in their seats. The timber of the rear carriage was crushed and wrenched, while on all sides hung mangled bodies and limbs. A few bodies which were not mangled were burned or scalded by the steam. The uninjured began at once to do what they could for their unfortunate companions. A young lady was found caught by the legs. One leg was quickly released, but the other could not be freed, and a misdirected blow of an axe severed it from her body. She heroically bore the torture, and taking out a gold watch, handed it to an acquaintance as a gift to a friend at home. She was put in one of the trains with all possible care, but died in the arms of her friends. To free the bodies in the rear carriage the men attached a locomotive to the wrecked one and started to pull it out. The first movement brought from the wounded such cries of distress that their surrounding friends ordered the engineer to desist on pain of his life. They did not wish to see the mangled forms still further mutilated. The few houses on the spot were thrown open to the sufferers, and bonfires were lighted to aid in the work of relief.

The escort arrived at Normanton yesterday with 84,550 lbs. of gold from Georgetown, and 39,800 from Croydon.

A public welcome was accorded to-day, in the Wharf-street Congregational Church, to Dr. Haasay and Mr. Lea, delegates from the English Congregational Union.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The institute founded in Paris by M. Pasteur will be opened on Wednesday.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES CONGRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.  
The International Trade Congress has closed. The British unions evinced great suspicion in regard to the foreign schemes in connection with the labour organisations.

THE FIRST MARIST MARTYR IN POLYNESIA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
It is officially announced from the Vatican that his Holiness the Pope has added to the roll of saints the name of Father Chauvel, the first Marist martyr in Polynesia.

THE NATIVE RISING IN ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The German African Company propose to raise troops in the Dutch Indies to suppress the native rising against the Germans in Zanzibar.

THE S. S. KAIKOURA.

LONDON, Nov. 12.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamer Kaioura has arrived at Plymouth.

STATE-ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 13.  
The Board of Guardians of Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and many other towns have petitioned Parliament to grant a system of emigration which would be self-supporting. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced in the House of Commons last night that a select committee would be appointed shortly to inquire into the question of State colonisation.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

RELEASE OF WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P.

(BY CABLE.)

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

In the Legislative Council to-day, Mr. Cathcart presented the report of the Select Committee recommending an increase in the number of members of the Council by six members, to represent the Melbourne, North-Eastern, and South Yarra provinces. Mr. McIvor moved the second reading of the Police Franchise Bill. The motion was agreed to without dissent, and the bill was passed through all its stages without amendment. On the consideration of the General Code Bill, it was decided to take steps to submit the bill to the best available counsel for thorough revision and correction. The Lunacy Statute Amendment Bill was further considered in committee. The Government introduced a provision permitting the establishment by private individuals of philanthropic hospitals. Progress was reported at 10.30 p.m., and the House adjourned till next day.

In the Assembly, after formal business, the Electoral Bill was further considered. Of the motion for the adoption of the report several attempts were made to alter the bill. The bill was passed without amendment, and the House adjourned at 12.55 a.m.

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## Auction Sales.

## CHOICE AGRICULTURAL FARMS.

W. GOSPER will sell by auction, at Gough's Fitzroy Hotel, Windsor, by order of the executors in the will of the late James Upton, Esq., SATURDAY, 17th November, 1888, at 3 p.m.

All that choice agricultural farm, situate at Corinalis, and part of the same, to be sold, being nearly 160 acres, and under cultivation, distant about 14 miles from Windsor; also, all that choice highland paddock, known as "Cuprin's" and "Cuprin's" farm, Corinalis, about 300 acres, well adapted for orchard lands, and abounding with splendid ironbark timber, not yet felled in the county of Cumberland.

Title guaranteed. Terms at sale.

Immediately after the above, W. GOSPER will offer at the same place, by order of Mrs. Elizabeth Upton.

All that land and premises situate on the Riverine road, adjoining the property of Mr. J. H. Franklin, Esq., which is a large, two-story, six-roomed cottage, with kitchen detached, underground and two other tanks, 4 horse boxes with granary, and 10 acres of land securely fenced, and running to the waters of the Chain of Ponds.

For particulars apply to the auctioneer.

J. A. DRAIN has received instructions to sell by public auction, THURSDAY, November 13, at 2 p.m., under affidavit for rent, Stock-in-trade furniture and fittings of restaurant, 19 and 21, George-street, Sydney.

AUCTIONEERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.

To LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving the Colony, FAMILIES returning from Housekeeping, TRUSTERS and EXECUTORS of Estates, &c., &c.

Mrs. HARRIS and ACKMAN desire to inform Ladies and Gentlemen leaving the Colony, Families returning from Housekeeping, Trustees and Executors of Estates, &c., &c., that they are prepared to undertake OUTDOOR Sales of Household Furniture, &c., and will also make VALUATIONS and Inventories at the shortest notice.

A large and varied Staff of Assistants, under the personal direction of the Managers of the Firms, with home and colonial experience, is engaged for the purpose of faithfully carrying out this particular branch of the business either in town or country.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

HARRIS and ACKMAN,  
Auctioneers and Valuators,  
199, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Importers.

10 Cases GUNS and REVOLVERS  
25 Packages ASSORTED GUNS  
15 Cases ASSORTED GUNS  
1500 PISTOL SHELLS, from 9d to 1s.  
5 Cases SANITARY PAPER  
60 Cases CEMENT, Anchor Brand, A. F.  
55 Packages IRON IRONMONGERY,  
Gumtree, Table Cramp, &c., Gimbels, Bradwells,  
Gumtree, Table Cramp, &c., Gimbels, Bradwells,  
Gumtree, Mortice Gauge, Tin-openers, Adelaide  
Corkers, &c., &c.

To Importers, Builders, Stokeyards, Shippers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the above BY AUCTION, at THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 a.m.

TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Ex Torrington, from London.

60 Cases Phillips and Sons' IRON FIREPROOF SAFES, Single and Double doors, assorted sizes.

To Jewellers, Ironmongers, Stokeyards, Shippers, Dealers, &c.

HARRIS and ACKMAN will SELL the above BY AUCTION, at THE NEW AUCTION MART, 199, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 a.m.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Ex Howrah, from Hamburg.

25 Cases AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE,  
comprising—  
Chair, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17  
Arm Chair, Nos. 14, 15, 20; Table Chairs.

To Furniture Warehouses, Stokeyards, Shippers, &c.

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TERMS AT SALE.

THIS DAY, 14th NOVEMBER, at 11 a.m.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

Ex Bay of Bengal, from London.

32 Cases IRON BEDSTEADS, &c., &c.

FOOT-POST, 10in. L. & 6in. W. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9-10  
PILLAR and TUBULAR POST, 3in. 6in. 4-6, ornamental  
and gilt, with L. bar and extending footrail.

HARD-TESTER TUBULARS, 2in. 6in. 4-6, 8-10, 12-14in.

Ditto 6in. 6-8 x 4, not extended

HARD-TESTERS ornamental, 6in. 6-8 x 3  
Ditto 6in. 6-8 x 4, 6-8 x 6, 8-10, 12-14in.

Ditto 6in. 6-8 x 4-6, 8-10, 12-14in.

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To Furniture Warehouses, Bedsted Manufacturers, Stokeyards, Shippers, Commission Agents, &c.

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ATTRACTIVE TRADE SALE BY AUCTION.

20 Cases JAPANESE ART PRODUCTION.

Ex a.o.s. Doulton, from Hongkong.

This equipment includes—

5 Cases AIDNU TRAY

4 Ditto LACQUERED HANDKERCHIEF BOXES

2 Ditto BAMBOO BLINDS

3 Ditto KAGA TEA-TETE SETS

2 Ditto KAGA TEA JARS

2 Ditto KAGA TEA PLATES

2 Ditto KAGA PARASOLS

2 Ditto KAGA CREAM JARS

2 Ditto KAGA INK POTS

2 Ditto KAGA PATTERN TABLES

2 Ditto DRESS DOLLS

2 Ditto KAGA MIRRORS

2 Ditto KAGA TEA CUPS

2 Ditto GOLD ENHANCED SCREENS

2 Ditto RED Lacquered Oblong TRAYS

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## Apartments, Board and Residence.

**A** BALCONY ROOM to LET, furnished, \$1, Bosny-street.

**A** BALCONY ROOM, suit two gentle, P. S. bath, gas, key, rent, Mrs. Clegg, 703, Palmer-street, Woollloomooloo.

**A** BALCONY ROOM, suit married couple friends.

**A** BEDROOM, vacant, single or double, gentleman, all day views, late dinner, breakfast, 15, Pitt-street, Chif.

**A** COMFORTABLE Bedroom, suit, rent, 6s, near hotel, 204, Palmer-street, corner Oxford-st.

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**A** FRONT furnished Bedroom, married couple use kitchen, Mrs. Brandt, 46, Washington-street, of Somers-st.

**A** FURNISHED front, BPPDOR, suit, married couple use of kitchen, 37, Pitt-street, Chif.

**A** LARGE balcony ROOM, unfurnished, one unfurnished, rent, 10s, Pitt-street, Redfern.

**A** NICE furnished BALCONY ROOM, use of kitchen, all day views, late dinner, breakfast, 15, Pitt-street, Chif.

**A** NICELY furnished FRONT ROOM to LET, use bath, copper, and kitchen, 184, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

**A** PARTMENTS.—Steps down, Pitt-street, 157, Macquarie-street.

**A** PARTMENTS.—Large Front ROOMS vacant. The Albert, 1 and 3, Bligh-street.

**A** PARTMENTS, furnished, vacant, 223, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

**A** PARTMENTS, 153, Macquarie-street, opposite Inner door, rent, 10s, Pitt-street.

**A** RHODANSON HOUSE, W. Maynard-square.—Vacancies for rent, all rooms, rent, 10s, Pitt-street.

**A** T. CLIFTON HOUSE, 163, Macquarie-street, opposite Domain gates.—Superior ACCOMMODATION.

**A** T. STANMORE.—A handsome detached GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms, kitchen, and offices, commodious 1-story stable, coachhouse, garden, 10s, Pitt-street, Chif.

**A** VALUABLE HINT to HOUSE-SEEKERS.—Send A. CHAPMAN and LADY'S Weekly Register of Properties to LET, and save time and trouble.

**A** VACANCIES for a few permanent boarders, terms mod- erate, 157, Pitt-street, Darlinghurst.

**A** VACANCIES for BOARD and RESIDENCE.

**A** VACANCIES for BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs. Hamilton.

**A** VACANCIES for BOARD and RESIDENCE, Mrs.

